WASHINGTON.

The Iron and Steel Interests and the Tariff Bill.

The Ohio Legislature to be Wined and Feasted.

The Mormons Send an Elder to Explain.

A New Radical Programme for the Southern States.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

IRON AND STEEL.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The new classification of iron and steel in the tariff bill will probably be reached in the House to-morrow, and what is known as the steel lobby is actively at work. A confidential circular has been sent to members of the House, signed by S. M. Felton, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; John A. Griswold & Co., proprietors of the Bessemer steel works, at Troy, New York; C. S. Wood, President of the Camden Iron Company, Pennsylvania; A. B. Stone, President of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and Bessemer steel works; William F. Biddle, President of the Freedom iron and steel works; and E. B. Ward, proprietor of the Wyandotte steel works, giving eight reasons elaborated with argument, why the iron and steel interests should receive more protection, or, as it is ingeniously put, they appeal to Congress for such legislation as will prevent the annihilation of their business. These are as follows:

First—They are ignored in the general law because when it was passed steel rails were not made in America. Second—Steel rails have not reached anywhere near the duty imposed by the act of 1867. Third—This classification discriminates unjustly against the steel interests.

Third—The manufacture is now in its earliest stages, and should just now receive exceptional protection.

Fourth—The capacity of the six works named is ample for the present American demand, being 300,000 tons a year.

Fifth—The establishment of works in America has been followed by a steady downward decrease of the price of foreign steel rails.

Sixth—The Western and Southern railroad companies are at present quite unable to pay the price of steel rail, to keep it down at that point which will make the domestic manufacturer safe and encourage him to perfect his work.

Seventh—The commissioners of a large majority of the steel railroads in the United States desire privy for a specific duty of two cents per pound on steel rails.

Eighth—There have been about $5,000,000 expended in the establishment of the Bessemer works in the United States, and none of the steel rail makers in this country have paid a dollar of dividend.

The coming struggle this week over this interest will determine in a great measure the fate of the tariff bill in the House.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Ohio delegation in Congress have made arrangements to receive the Ohio Legislature on the occasion of its visit here this week. They will be escorted through the capital, presented to the President, and otherwise entertained by the delegation and the local Ohio Association in the way of a reception and ball at the Masonic Hall. Gov. Hayes telegraphs that he will not be able to come on. Both political parties in the Ohio delegation will participate in it.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Joint-claims Commissioners of the United States and Mexico will reassemble here June 1st. Up to yesterday there had been about eight hundred American and seven hundred and fifty Mexican claims filed, and they continue to come in at the rate of thirty or forty a day. While the amount of American claims barely exceed those of Mexico, the amounts of the same quadruple the latter.

THE MORMONS.

It is telegraphed here that the Mormon Church has sent an Elder Orson Pratt to make a personal appeal to Congress not to pass the House polygamy bill, now pending in the Senate. Pratt was sent here in 1862 on a similar mission.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The movement in opposition to woman suffrage here has been quietly making progress until it has culminated in an organization called the Anti-Sixteenth Amendment Society. Two meetings have been held, and a memorial to Congress—drawn up by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgreen—has been handed around in polite circles. It has been signed by Mrs. General Sherman, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Captain Morris, and others. It is said that Mrs. Postmaster General Cresswell approves the movement, and will in due time sign the paper.

THE NEW RADICAL PROGRAMME

indicated by Senator Morton the other day regarding the Southern States is assuming shape. A member of the House is now drawing up a bill to give the President power to send troops into any portion of the reconstructed States without waiting for the call of the Governor or Legislature.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONGRESS REHINDRAND.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The public business in Congress was never before so far in arrears. No one thinks of ending the session before the 1st of July.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S

prospect of success in the Mexican schemes before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs seem very slim. The question of the non-payment of awards to American citizens, made by the United States and Venezuelan commission, has not yet been considered in that committee.

AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING

of the South American Republics, through their representatives, for the purpose of making peace with Spain, will be held in May.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Nothing whatever has been done toward reopening the Alabama claims question. Our Government probably awaits the movements of Great Britain.

THE FENIANS.

Official information has been received of apprehended Fenian designs on Canada, but there is nothing on which the Government can act. Many prominent gentlemen believe the Canadian authorities to be moved by fears rather than facts.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

A number of Georgians are still here seeking to direct Congressional action on the Georgia bill.

TENNESSEE.

Those seeking action towards the partial reconstruction of Tennessee do not insist on going further than to pronounce the Legislature illegal, on the ground of frauds in allowing those not citizens to vote, blanks having been circulated by thousands to be filled up with the names of persons whose hands they reach.

THE INDIANS.

A letter from Gen. Sanborn, one of the Indian Commissioners of 1868, explains the cause of the recent raid on the Union Pacific Railroad by the Dakota Indians, and says fears of a general Indian war, involving an expense of $50,000,000, are seriously entertained.

ST. LOUIS.

Suisky, the Defaulter—Rise in the River—A Singular Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The committee which has been investigating the accounts of the defaulting City Treasurer, Suisky, for several days past, reported to Mayor Coin last night. They found the deficit to be $103,000 53. What has become of this money the committee could not precisely ascertain, but they found in the safe and obtained from Mr. Suisky a memorandum of indebtedness, consisting of checks, promissory notes and receipts signed by A. G. Kroeger, which is alleged to have been generated in heavy stock and gold operations, with Suisky, amounting to $108,200. Also, between forty and fifty notes, receipts, due-bills and checks, ranging from $10 to $4,000, but mostly under $100. What, if anything, can be realized on these is not known. In giving some of the causes of the indebtedness the committee express the opinion that Kroeger obtained large sums of money from Suisky, knowing the same to belong to the city; that their speculations amounted to half a million dollars, and that but for Kroeger, Suisky's deficit would have been amply covered by his bond. They also recommend the salary of the City Treasurer be raised from $3,000, the present amount, to a sum commensurate with the responsibilities of the position, and the bond increased from sixty thousand to half a million of dollars.

The rapid rise in the river here broke the iron caisson surrounding the east pier of the bridge, and the pier is now twenty-four feet under water. No further work can be done on this pier until the river falls. The labor on the west pier is progressing finely.

An old man named Avey Ballard was murdered at Whitehall, Ill., yesterday, by a man who registered himself as "W. J. Davis, Christian county, Ill., formerly of Logan county, Ohio. Got revenge; don't rub this out till published." The man, who is supposed to be insane, was arrested, and lodged in jail, but not until rep sted attempts were made to lynch him.

CALIFORNIA.

Yield of Quicksilver—The Japanese Mission—The Snow Storms—Gold Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The total yield of quicksilver on this coast during 1869, was 76,078 flasks.

Tycoon Minister from Japan, threatens to recall unless Congress makes the mission [illegible]

The recent storms in the Sierra Nevada mountains, have piled up snow till the Central Pacific railroad is probably lost nothing by the storms this season. Trains ran on time all the time, demonstrating the fact that the road can be kept open all season.

Rich Gold discoveries have been made in Dickinson and Colorado counties, California.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY GRAIN MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Receipts of beeves, 5,800. Demand comparatively light, and prices 50c lower. Seventy car loads went through to New York in 2 s ttlends and only a few hundred were taken by Western buyers. A. Vogel sold 33 Illinois, averaging 1,200, at $6 50; 71, averaging 1,270, at $6 40. E. Haskell sold 37, averaging 1,230, at $6 50; 16 Ohio, averaging 1,325, at $6 62½; 20 Michigan, averaging 1,050, at $7 70. M. C. Gilliers sold 191 Illinois, averaging 1,160 lbs, at 7½c; 22 Canada, averaging 1,030 lbs, at 7½c; J. Rollins, 30 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 8c; Bartholomew & Monroe, 50 Kentucky, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8c; 40 Iowa, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 8½c; S. Sanster, 59 extra State stillers, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 9½c; 19 Illinois, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 9c; B. D. Yeoman, 98, averaging 1,340 lbs, at 9½c; 35, averaging 1,320 lbs, at 9½c; J. Myers, 61, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 9½c; 68, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 9½ 8c; 52, averaging 1,120 lbs, at 8½c; 28, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8½c; 84, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8½c; 19, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8½c. Receipts of sheep, 8,500; sales, 5,000, at 6½c for lots to 8½c for heavy—a decline of ½c.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEATH OF COMMODORE MEADE.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Commodore Meade died yesterday from apoplexy.

DAMAGES.

A verdict for $15,000 was recovered against the Adams Express Company, for the value of a large number of peaches intended for New York, but left at Fortress Monroe, in 1867.

EMIGRANTS

Over 7,000 emigrants arrived during the past week.

DR. CARL NEWMAN,

author of a History of the United States, dedicated to President Lincoln, died recently in St. Pin.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

An attempt was made at Madison, New Jersey, on Friday evening, to assassinate Miss Bridget O. Noonan, the lecturer on Catholicism. A shot was fired from a mob, but missed its aim.

BURNED AT SEA.

The schooner John Limbarger, of Brooklyn, is reported burned at sea, and abandoned. The fate of the crew is unknown.

GIRLS AT OXFORD.

It is officially announced that the delegates for conducting the local examination of Oxford University will admit girls to examinations in June, subject to the regulations already issued for boys.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

LONDON, April 17.—People are pouring into Brighton from all parts of the country for the great volunteer review on Monday. The town is overrun with visitors and volunteers.

DENMARK.

RESIGNATION.

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—Gen. Rosalcoss, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation to the King in consequence of the failure of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas.

FRANCE.

FEARS OF A STRIKE.

PARIS, April 17.—Troops have been sent to Commentry and Besonet, where there are symptoms of a strike of miners.

DISORDERS IN PORTUGAL.

Serious disorders have broken out at Ovar, Portugal, with some fighting. Several persons are reported killed and wounded. The rest of the country is tranquil.

OHIO.

A Sweet Muss in the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—Both houses of the General Assembly held extra sessions last night, the House adjourning at midnight, and the Senate at five o'clock this morning. In the House the Democrats offered a protest against the action of the House in ratifying the Fifteenth amendment. Mr. Hitchcock, Speaker pro tem., ruled the protest out of order, as containing language disrespectful to members. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken.

During its discussion, McVay and Parr, both Democrats, got into an altercation when Parr attempted to strike McVay. The disturbance was settled, when Speaker Cunningham made an exciting speech defending his vote for the Fifteenth amendment. During the speech, Mr. Barber called the Speaker a liar and shook his fist in his face. The excitement was intense. The decision of the Speaker pro tem., was sustained by a vote of 49 to 41.

In the Senate the Democrats attempted to defeat the confirmation of the Governor's appointments for managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. The Republicans delayed matters till 2:30 this morning, when Senator Gatch came up from Xenia, giving the Republicans a majority at 3 o'clock. The Democratic Senators left the chamber in a body, so as to break up the quorum. One was captured and returned, making a quorum. The Governor's appointments were then confirmed. The Board of Managers are: General James Barnett, General J. W. Keifer, General B. F. Cooles, General R. P. Buckland, Colonel B. Burns, General M. F. Force and General J. L. Jones.

The Y. M. C. A. International Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in this city on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of June next. It is expected from fifteen to eighteen hundred regular, and three to five thousand corresponding delegates, will be present. The Association of this city are making ample arrangements to entertain all that may come. Many of the leading railroads have agreed to convey the delegates at half fare.

THE IRISH ELEPHANT.

A Disposition to Abandon the Irreconcilable Island.

[London Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

Tonjours Ireland is as bad as *toujours perdrix*. Such, at least, is beginning to be the opinion of a large proportion of the members of the British House of Commons. Ireland, still Ireland, always Ireland, is the almost universal complaint; and some of the wiser among politicians are anxiously asking themselves when and where it is all to end. Legislation is at a stand-still, on account of the demands of the Emerald Isle. Nothing can be done—such is single bill, however pressing, can be passed; even the vital question of education itself has had to be laid aside, in order to make way for Irish land. Estimates, the Budget, emendations of the poor laws and all the essential work of the session have been put out of the way, and Parliament has even forgot to vote the usual money for the maintenance of the public services. English and Scotch members are beginning to growl and lift up their voices in protest against the state of affairs in "Ireland," they say, "takes up at least two-thirds of every session and we can get nothing done. Agrarian and disorder troubles are nearly every year and engross our attention. Is there never to be an end to such a condition of things? Are we always to be climbing up the clinging wave? Would it not be much better for us to give up the island altogether than be thus disquieted? Ireland for the Irish has been the cry these many years. Perhaps it would have been better for us had we years ago recognized the clamor and re-kinned what we only sold at—cost, costly a price." So deep, indeed, has this feeling latterly become—so strong is the disgust that has been awakened by the present reign of terror in Ireland and the seeming hopelessness of all remedial measures, that not a few honorable members, I believe, would be found to vote for a motion which would at once sever the connection between the two countries. Th re are some gills which are purchased at too dear a price, and Ireland, in the estimation of not a few honorable representatives, is emphatically one of them. "Let them take the island and make what they like of it," is a sentiment which I believe would find a very considerable echo in the radical ranks were it seriously proposed by a Minister. The whole Senatorial head is weary and the whole heart sick with the present condition of affairs, and almost anything would be welcomed as a change.

Ben Butler Introduced to a Candid Young Lady.

[Cedar Keys (Fla.) Correspondence N. Y. Sun.]

We were to-day sitting on the wharf here, wondering if the steamship Florida, of Marshall O. Roberts' troupe of line for invalids would ever arrive from Mobile, and take us to Tampa Bay. Mrs. Anderson, a vivacious and interesting young widow from Louisville, Ky., was one of our party. She had come to Cedar Keys with Mr. Yulee's family. Mr. Beaton made a remark, while conversing with Mrs. Anderson, that aroused Mrs. A., or in other words drew her out.

"When I was in Washington recently," said Mr. Anderson, "a lady friend of mine was walking in the capitol, accompanied by Chief Justice Chase. The young lady was about 19 years of age. Butler met Chase, and after making a few prefatory remarks, inquired, addressing Chase:

"Won't you introduce me to your fair friend?"

"Certainly," replied Chase, and thereupon he introduced General Butler to the young lady, who slightly nodded her head. Butler, evidently struck with her beauty, endeavored to be very agreeable.

"That is a beautiful flower," he remarked, addressing the young lady, who held a lovely jessamine in one hand; "won't you present it to me?"

"It is a japonica and not a silver spoon," replied the young lady. With that she dropped the flower on the pavement and put her little foot upon it. Subsequently she burst out crying, and apologized to Chief Justice Chase for her conduct, and said that she felt such a dreadful repugnance for the man that she could not do otherwise than as she did."

ROUGH ON THE ROUGHS.

The Blood of the Nutmeg State Aroused—Pets of the Prize Ring Bound for the Penitentiary.

[New Haven Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The Elm City has in a measure gotten over the excitement incident to the arrest and incarceration of the Charles Island fighting gang, and while many of the victims of the raid are lying in jail, without change of clothing and but little to eat, our citizens congratulate each other over the success that attended their efforts to preserve the peace and dignity of the State. If any class of men ever evinced hatred toward another, and wished for their utter annihilation, it is those here and in Milford representing the authority to adjudge and punish crime. "No mercy to the secundrels" is their frequent vehement ejaculation, and those who are now under lock and key, huddled together like sheep, and treated in a manner scarcely human, should they now get the requisite $500 bail to appear for trial when wanted, will fare badly indeed.

FIRST NIGHT IN JAIL.

The first night in jail of the throng will not be forgotten easily by the jailers. The boys behaved very decently, but their cries for "hash," "corn beef" and "coffee and cakes" made the house ring with confused echoes. When sufficient quiet had been restored, and the officers of the court and members of the police could regain their equanimity, those of the prisoners who had friends in this city had appeals made for their liberation. There was but one successful in his efforts that night—Charles W. Bradley—who, by his weight in the community and responsibility, took home with him "Fatty" Collins, of Brooklyn, an infant weighing three hundred avoirdupois, to whom it would have been certain death to have kept longer in custody in such poorly-ventilated cells.

On Wednesday morning it was decided that the arrested, as a "matter of economy to the State," should be brought before the Superior Court now in session, presided over by Judge Perdee, and in which the prisoners' counsel argued much of a defeat, as he has already expressed his opinion to that degree by remarking in court, "They all ought to be hung."

PRISONS LIBERATED.

Eleven of the regular boys from New York were then liberated, on bonds being given by Mr. Bradley, as before referred to, who became the champion of their interests and did not desert those he knew in the hour of their trouble. Among these—and the circumstance of his escape are full of humor on the one side, and chagrin on the other—was the liberation of Jim Kerrigan by giving the same bonds as his confederates. The authorities did not recognize him as one of the principals in the intended fight, and when they were told of their identity in the matter, and that a gentleman had given bail for him under an assumed name, they were wild and Sheriff Hotchkiss almost sick. So soon as Jim shook the dust of the station-house from his feet he made preparations to leave the city, and did on the first train. Twenty-four were bonded during the day and night and shut down once more on fifty-three unfortunates. W. Calligan, chief of the sports and the wealthiest of the arrested, when liberated, left at once for New York to obtain the funds to retain and secure the discharge of others that were incarcerated. His last injunction to his counselor was to "keep them Haven nail I return;" and because of this there are to day roving about the streets such as "Fatty" Collins, Putsey Shephard, Ned Laffey, Charley Hunt, and others, known well in sporting and political circles.

SAVED FROM STARVING.

At supper time last night a purse was made up in Florence's Hotel to send a decent supper to the poor devils in their cells, and within an hour they were taken, properly cooked, prepared and arranged, the following articles: Two bushel baskets of ham and eggs, six gallons of tea, four gallons of coffee, and four bottles of whisky. It was a repast needed and appreciated by starving men.

THE MISSING.

This morning there were reported after the roll call forty-seven that remain, and when it is considered that eighty-eight were arrested there is a sad discrepancy somewhere. With twenty-four bonded, where are the seventeen to make the total capp? Can the "respectable Chief of Police Bowen" answer?

INTERVIEW WITH SHERIFF HOTCHKISS.

I called upon Sheriff Hotchkiss this morning, and found him to be a middle-aged gentleman, rather above the medium size, of fine demeanor; but there are determination and force in every lineament of his features, which mean that he is not a man easily frightened. In regard to the Charles Island desperadoes escape of some of the prisoners, and of their general treatment, he thus referred:

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

"I am in possession of facts in the matter of the escape of some of the scoundrels after their arrest which will reflect disgrace on certain officials. Some of the gang escaped at Milford; some were let out of the ranks and some have gone in the honourable manner from the prison, evidently by the connivance of officers, and when it is ascertained beyond doubt such persons will be legally dealt with."

"DON'T WANT THE ROUGHS."

There are forty-seven in jail this morning. Parties have gone on to New York, I hear, to obtain the means to secure the liberation of others. Hope it is so, as we don't want to keep such a gang of ruffians here any longer than we are compelled to. They comprise a little the hardest I ever saw.

"LET THEM SMASH EACH OTHER."

I don't know as the State of Connecticut would care much how other rough brutes would smash each other. Let them do it on their hearts' content. But then what we do want, and will have, is, that such a band of lawless devils shall not, from Charles Island to Stonington, be allowed in command. Among the subordinate commanders will be Gens. Michael Bailey, Sweeney, Starr, Donohue, of Cincinnati, Haggerty, of Indianapolis, and others.

The objective point has not yet been announced, and the most stringent means to keep all information from the press have been adopted. Indeed, the Fenians themselves deny that any raid or expedition is in contemplation. They claim that the next proper movement is when they are not ready. But in opposition to this it appears that a number of boats have been constructed of sufficient tonage to convey thousands of troops across Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. The necessary funds are to be supplied as soon as needed by equal assessments upon the circles throughout the country. Clothing and other necessaries will be furnished by the sisterhood.

In this city a number of gentlemen have resigned their situations. Others have asked for and obtained leave of absence for an indefinite period of time. A newspaper writer of this city, who has long been identified with the Fenian cause, has asked for leave of absence, to commence next Monday, in order, as he says, to visit friends in New York. All these things only the more positively indicate what the Times has already predicted, and that is an early raid on Canada by the Fenians of this country.

HALL'S ARCTIC CAREER

How He Shot Pat Coleman in the Mouse of the Heart—An Appeal to the British Government.

[From the New York Sun.]

Peter Bayne, who passed a year in the service of Dr. Hall during his Arctic explorations, has sent a statement to Mr. Archibald, British Consul at this port, the substance of which is appended, and the papers have been transmitted to the Foreign Office in London.

Frank Taylor, of Bangor, Me.; John S. Spearman, of Quebec; Patrick Coleman, Dublin, (subsequently shot dead by Dr. Hall); Joss Francis, from the Azores, and Peter Payne, of Nova Scotia, were engaged by Dr. Hall, August 9, 1867, in Repulse Bay, from off their respective sealing vessels, with the consent of their captains, and for one year, at the rate of $300 per annum, except Peter Bayne, who was to receive $600. Their occupation was to be the exploration of Kane William's Land, where Sir John Franklin and many of his officers and crew are supposed to have perished. Albert, the Chief of the Esquimaux in Repulse Bay, had agreed to furnish a further contingent of guides with a view to increase the force of the exploring party, as the natives were said to be unfriendly to explorers. When about half way on the journey, the Repulse Bay natives refused to proceed any further, and the expedition returned, greatly to the chagrin of Dr. Hall. News was subsequently brought by the natives that a square stone house, built by the white men, was in the neighborhood of Fury and Hecla Straits. To ascertain the correctness of this information, Dr. Hall started in company with Taylor, the distance being about 300 miles. The other four men built a house and awaited the return of the expedition. About the middle of June, Dr. Hall and his companion returned from a fruitless search. The former was annoyed at his failure, and frequently found fault with the men.

One day he was furious with Pat Coleman for using harpoon handles for fuel, for which also he blamed Bayne, though the latter knew nothing about it, as he had been out at the time procuring food for the party. This was the origin of a more serious trouble a few days afterward.

Bayne came in early one morning and reported that he had killed a magnificent deer, and wanted assistance to bring it to the hute. Pat and the Portuguese were told off to the duty, the distance at which it lay being about seven miles. After cleaning the animal, Pat and the Portuguese left, carrying it between them, and Bayne went in search of other game. By chance the latter men arrived somewhat early at the huts at midnight, as the sun was setting. The Doctor was awaiting their return, and addressed Bayne thus:

"Don't you think they could have come quicker if they would? By G—, they are playing hough with me!"

To this Bayne made no reply, knowing that the men could have arrived many hours sooner had they so chosen. Pat and the Portugese, however, here declared they had done their best.

Doctor—By G—, Pat, don't tell me such nonsense.

Pat—I can't do the work of a horse on half a cake and a cup of coffee.

Doctor—Your conduct is mutinous.

Pat—Well, I can't help it; you impose on me more than you do on the other men. You allow your keeps a short of bread. (An English whaler, the Ocean Imp, was in the bay, with four years' provisions, and was willing to supply bread to the Doctor.)

Doctor—Pat, you're a liar. Did I promise to give you bread daily?

Pat—Yes, Doctor (which remark was confirmed by Bayne.)

Doctor (to Bayne)—Well, I didn't think you would throw such a d—d lie in my face.

The Doctor hereupon asked for Bayne's rifle, which was given him. He took it to his tent; and returned with a six-barreled revolver a few minutes later, and again resumed the controversy with Pat.

Doctor—Are you going to be a dutiful man or not?

Pat—How dutiful; what more duty do you want of me?

The question and answer were repeated a second time, and thereupon the Doctor, in a cool manner, with much deliberation, shot Pat in the region of the heart and he fell to the ground. Bayne then followed the Doctor to his tent and found him sobbing bitterly and exclaiming: "O why did Pat talk to me like that?" The Doctor seemed heartbroken and inconsolable for several days, and made every effort to save the life of his victim, who lingered three days.

After this, he men, fearing that the doctor might put them out of the way in a similar manner to prevent their testifying against him, resolved to quit his service. Bayne and Spearman subsequently shipped on board the Ansel Gibbs for New Bedford, and Taylor and the Portuguese on board the Cornelia for the Azores, without, however, receiving their stipulated pay from Dr. Hall. Taylor and the Portuguese afterward received orders for $500, payable in New York, but addressed to no person or bank. On similar orders being presented to the other two, they declined accepting them.

Dr. Hall also shipped on board the Ansel Gibbs, and three days before its arrival he gave leave to go on board the vessel to which him orders for $100 each, drawn on the agents of the ship in New Bedford, which were duly honored on presentation. To Bayne he also gave a draft for $400, at forty days, on the First National Bank. Payment of this latter, however, was refused, as the doctor had no account in the bank, and the matter was placed by Bayne in the hands of Counsellor Woolf, of 127 Broadway, who declared the check a fraud, and afterward obtained judgment for the amount. It was suggested that the Doctor's impressions of Polar bears and musk and ox skins, and his writings—for which Appleton offered Dr. Harper Brothers had offered ten thousand dollars—should be attached, but Bayne would not press the matter so far.

Bayne subsequently applied in New York to Mr. Grinnell, the Doctor's friend, but he declared that Hall was not worth a cent, and that Mr. Grinnell was responsible for his board bill. Thus the case stands. Five men have received for a year's labor one leaden bullet and $300, and in addition the surviving four have to pay $100 each for the return to the States. Bayne hopes that he will not be forgotten if Congress makes the Doctor a grant of $100,000.

The foregoing narrative has been transmitted in substance to the Foreign Office, London, to await the decision of the law officers of the British Government, with a view to the extradition of Dr. Hall. Mr. Archibald, the Consul, has paid Laylor $10 to secure his passage to New Bedford.

The "Scribbling Sisyphus, Whose Rock Rolls Down."

[From the New York Times.]

Mrs. "Lu G. Calhoun" must be a paragon among female journalists. She describes herself as the "scribbling Sisyphus, whose rock rolls down faster than she can bring it up again." This was not the case with Sisyphus, for he always managed to get his rock to the top of the hill. But then we not must look for coherency in a heaven-sent genius. We may be pardoned enough to see that the labors of Mrs. Calhoun always understood what she meant herself. Sue speaks darkly, like the voice of an ancient oracle. "Wait," she says, "what gold we can in town, if the mulleins and Aaron's rods did have to fall into melancholy graves without a monument to their virtues." Now that must be poetry. We do not know what it is intended to signify, but it is mysterious, and therefore it satisfies Mrs. Calhoun's idea of the Beautiful and the True. Imagine letters in that strain from Saratoga and Lake George. No wonder Mrs. Calhoun speaks of her writing as "inflicting" her correspondents. Her sublime efforts are not thrown away upon herself. The Tribune, she says, "tells me one of its friends is in trouble, and writing a string about me that I may not fly too far Exquisite image! We behold Mr. Greeley on the light fantastic toe, in itself a spectacle enough to make the gods split with laughter, and Mrs. Calhoun warbling with a string about her. We are somewhat reminded of that deplorable thing in Shakespeare's about the cakes with a chain round his neck. Mr. Greeley pipes and dances while Mrs Calhoun warbles. Who ever imagined that the work of a newspaper correspondent and lady are in the golden age of journalism, and it is only to be feared that Mrs. Calhoun's lovely Pastorals will attract too many unhappy mortals into the field.

ON TO CANADA.

The Green Flag Again to Float on British Soil.

[From the Chicago Times, 16th.]

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Fenian Congress adjourned *sine die*. The night had been spent in earnest work, and strong measures were resolved upon. Secrecy reigns, and reporters were made, and resolves to take determined action were unanimously adopted. After adjournment the several delegates from the Eastern States hurried home to their constituents, it is supposed, to prepare them for the coming conflict. The Chicago brotherhood spent yesterday in the drill-room perfecting themselves in military drill.

During the day a secret but earnest call to arms was made upon all the brotherhood in this State. It is believed the response will be with great promptness. A considerable number of Illinois Fenians will compose the regular troops, although they are to be selected in small detachments from the several States. Gen. O'Neill, who is now at St. Albans, will be chief of the expedition, and it is presumed Gen. Cogswell will be second in command. Among the subordinate commanders will be Gens. Michael Bailey, Sweeney, Starr, Donohue, of Cincinnati, Haggerty, of Indianapolis, and others.

The objective point has not yet been announced, and the most stringent means to keep all information from the press have been adopted. Indeed, the Fenians themselves deny that any raid or expedition is in contemplation. They claim that the next proper movement is when they are not ready. But in opposition to this it appears that a number of boats have been constructed of sufficient tonage to convey thousands of troops across Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. The necessary funds are to be supplied as soon as needed by equal assessments upon the circles throughout the country. Clothing and other necessaries will be furnished by the sisterhood.

In this city a number of gentlemen have resigned their situations. Others have asked for and obtained leave of absence for an indefinite period of time. A newspaper writer of this city, who has long been identified with the Fenian cause, has asked for leave of absence, to commence next Monday, in order, as he says, to visit friends in New York. All these things only the more positively indicate what the Times has already predicted, and that is an early raid on Canada by the Fenians of this country.

A Wail for Short Calico.

This is very bad news. We have not yet done admiring the neat and handy "costumes" in which ladies go about the streets, when the horrible decree has suddenly gone forth that "long dresses are the fashion." Was there ever a more shocking outrage perpetrated in the name of fashion? The short dresses are so convenient for the wet, the vogue in favor—the long dresses nothing. It is simply thought necessary to make a change in order that the milliners' pockets may be filled. Ladies, it is useless to protest. Women will follow the dictates of the despots who prescribe how long or how short a dress shall be. But it is thought by some that the Savannah and Memphis road may give us a call.

Mr. A. S. Mitchell, President of the Mississippi River Railroad, in a note to the editor of the Memphis Ledger, says: "It is not true that the Mississippi River Railroad has been transferred to any parties whatever. Our company have made a contract with Western capitalists for building the entire line of their road, but the organization of our company remains unchanged. We are gratified in being able to state that we have strong grounding for believing we can get our road opened to Covington this year, and throughout the entire length is more than four years."

The Holly Springs Reporter says: "There is a project on foot, with every assurance of success, to build a railroad from Holly Springs to a point on the Ohio river immediately opposite Cairo, which will connect with the Illinois Central, Mobile and Ohio, and Union City. When completed and put in running order, this road will form the last connecting link of an air-line route from Chicago to New Orleans, and will be one of the first-class roads in the country. Our citizens held an informal meeting on the 21st of March, and appointed a list of delegates to attend the railroad convention at Somerville, on Monday last. We learn that Tennesseeans along the line of this road are liberal in their subscriptions in furtherance of the important enterprise, and feel sanguine that they can and will raise the necessary sum to build the road from Holly Springs to Moscow. What will the people of Marshall county do? They will be called upon to build the road from Moscow to Holly Springs, a distance of twenty miles, over a good route and very cheap. Then can, and we feel sure will, ride on their duty. This road will connect at Holly Springs with the Memphis Central, and the Memphis and Holly Springs road when completed at Moscow, with the Memphis and Charleston; at Brownsville, with the Memphis and Ohio, and at Cairo connections are made with roads running in almost every direction, showing conclusively that the Holly Springs, Brownsville and Ohio railroad, when completed, will be one of the most important thoroughfares for trade and travel in the South."

BITS OF FU[illegible] NEWS.

Poor Dr. Tardieu—A Sad Story—An Opera[illegible]

[Paris Correspondence [illegible]

DR. TARDIEU AND HIS SUICIDE.

Dr. Tardieu is one of the most eminent professors in the Faculty of Medicine. He was examined on the 7th inst. by the doctor was attended by Dr. Hall. The doctor was attended by Dr. Hall. The autopsy figures out by his colleagues before a legal tribunal. On examining the brain, disease, the situation of [illegible] was found [illegible] softening. The doctor was [illegible] of insanity. [illegible] Dr. Tardieu [illegible] Dr. Payne, of Nova Scotia, were engaged by Dr. Hall, August 9, 1867, in Repulse Bay, from off their respective sealing vessels, with the consent of their captains, and for one year, at the rate of $300 per annum, except Peter Bayne, who was to receive $600. Their occupation was to be the exploration of King William's Land, where Sir John Franklin and many of his officers and crew are supposed to have perished. Albert, the Chief of the Esquimaux in Repulse Bay, had agreed to furnish a further contingent of guides with a view to increase the force of the exploring party, as the natives were said to be unfriendly to explorers. When about half way on the journey, the Repulse Bay natives refused to proceed any further, and the expedition returned, greatly to the chagrin of Dr. Hall. News was subsequently brought by the natives that a square stone house, built by the white men, was in the neighborhood of Fury and Hecla Straits. To ascertain the correctness of this information, Dr. Hall started in company with Taylor, the distance being about 300 miles. The other four men built a house and awaited the return of the expedition. About the middle of June, Dr. Hall and his companion returned from a fruitless search. The former was annoyed at his failure, and frequently found fault with the men.

One day he was furious with Pat Coleman for using harpoon handles for fuel, for which also he blamed Bayne, though the latter knew nothing about it, as he had been out at the time procuring food for the party. This was the origin of a more serious trouble a few days afterward.

Bayne came in early one morning and reported that he had killed a magnificent deer, and wanted assistance to bring it to the huts. Pat and the Portuguese were told off to the duty, the distance at which it lay being about seven miles. After cleaning the animal, Pat and the Portuguese left, carrying it between them, and Bayne went in search of other game. By chance the latter men arrived somewhat early at the huts at midnight, as the sun was setting. The Doctor was awaiting their return, and addressed Bayne thus:

"Don't you think they could have come quicker if they would? By G—, they are playing hough with me!"

To this Bayne made no reply, knowing that the men could have arrived many hours sooner had they so chosen. Pat and the Portugese, however, here declared they had done their best.

Doctor—By G—, Pat, don't tell me such nonsense.

Pat—I can't do the work of a horse on half a cake and a cup of coffee.

Doctor—Your conduct is mutinous.

Pat—Well, I can't help it; you impose on me more than you do on the other men. You allow your keeps a short of bread. (An English whaler, the Ocean Imp, was in the bay, with four years' provisions, and was willing to supply bread to the Doctor.)

Doctor—Pat, you're a liar. Did I promise to give you bread daily?

Pat—Yes, Doctor (which remark was confirmed by Bayne.)

Doctor (to Bayne)—Well, I didn't think you would throw such a d—d lie in my face.

The Doctor hereupon asked for Bayne's rifle, which was given him. He took it to his tent; and returned with a six-barreled revolver a few minutes later, and again resumed the controversy with Pat.

Doctor—Are you going to be a dutiful man or not?

Pat—How dutiful; what more duty do you want of me?

The question and answer were repeated a second time, and thereupon the Doctor, in a cool manner, with much deliberation, shot Pat in the region of the heart and he fell to the ground. Bayne then followed the Doctor to his tent and found him sobbing bitterly and exclaiming: "O why did Pat talk to me like that?" The Doctor seemed heartbroken and inconsolable for several days, and made every effort to save the life of his victim, who lingered three days.

After this, he men, fearing that the doctor might put them out of the way in a similar manner to prevent their testifying against him, resolved to quit his service. Bayne and Spearman subsequently shipped on board the Ansel Gibbs for New Bedford, and Taylor and the Portuguese on board the Cornelia for the Azores, without, however, receiving their stipulated pay from Dr. Hall. Taylor and the Portuguese afterward received orders for $500, payable in New York, but addressed to no person or bank. On similar orders being presented to the other two, they declined accepting them.

Dr. Hall also shipped on board the Ansel Gibbs, and three days before its arrival he gave leave to go on board the vessel to which him orders for $100 each, drawn on the agents of the ship in New Bedford, which were duly honored on presentation. To Bayne he also gave a draft for $400, at forty days, on the First National Bank. Payment of this latter, however, was refused, as the doctor had no account in the bank, and the matter was placed by Bayne in the hands of Counsellor Woolf, of 127 Broadway, who declared the check a fraud, and afterward obtained judgment for the amount. It was suggested that the Doctor's impressions of Polar bears and musk and ox skins, and his writings—for which Appleton offered Dr. Harper Brothers had offered ten thousand dollars—should be attached, but Bayne would not press the matter so far.

Bayne subsequently applied in New York to Mr. Grinnell, the Doctor's friend, but he declared that Hall was not worth a cent, and that Mr. Grinnell was responsible for his board bill. Thus the case stands. Five men have received for a year's labor one leaden bullet and $300, and in addition the surviving four have to pay $100 each for the return to the States. Bayne hopes that he will not be forgotten if Congress makes the Doctor a grant of $100,000.

The foregoing narrative has been transmitted in substance to the Foreign Office, London, to await the decision of the law officers of the British Government, with a view to the extradition of Dr. Hall. Mr. Archibald, the Consul, has paid Laylor $10 to secure his passage to New Bedford.

The "Scribbling Sisyphus, Whose Rock Rolls Down."

[From the New York Times.]

Mrs. "Lu G. Calhoun" must be a paragon among female journalists. She describes herself as the "scribbling Sisyphus, whose rock rolls down faster than she can bring it up again

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Lexington Gazette has been enlarged

Hemp is quoted in Lexington at $7 50 cash.

Rev. Stuart Robinson preached in Covington yesterday.

The population of Covington is 24,295. The colored vote is 156.

Mr. James M. Willcox has withdrawn from the canvass for Auditor.

The Henderson city fund has received a set of new silver instruments.

Georgetown has a Democratic Club—Bodley in favor of retaining Mr. Beck in Congress.

Mr. Hiram Shutt, a distinguished Mason, is giving instruction to the craft in Lexington.

Gen. Abe Buford, of Woodford, has recently added to his stock forty-seven head of cattle—many grade.

The Presbyterian church building, corner Second and Broadway streets, Lexington, has been sold to the Reformers for $15,000.

C. G. Lear, of Bourbon county, has shipped two Norfolk for Norfolk 10, Capt. Tabb, of Como county, Miss., for which he received $600.

Judge F. T. Fox has granted a change of venue in the case of Elmore Hunt for the killing of Morehead from Madison to Garrard county.

The death of John Jamison, in Harrison county, on Tuesday last, it now seems, was premeditated, and not the result of accident, as first published.

P. B. Chew purchased of Maj. Wm. Bright, of Madison county, last week, for John Y. Gormley, twenty-four head of grade cows, for which he paid $2,400.

A man named John Cravens, who was robbed in this city, was found dead, hanging from a bungry, in the stable of Mr. Hubbard Tharp, near Prestonville, on Saturday last.

The trial in Winchester a few days ago between Mr. Thos. A. Ogden and a Mr. J. M. Ogden, for the possession of their little son Willie, resulted in favor of the mother.

Some dogs from Carrollton on Saturday last killed about thirty sheep belonging to Mr. P. B. Chinn and Mrs. Hopper, in the vicinity. The dogs were afterwards found and killed.

The Senate committee on claims have agreed to report a bill to Congress, giving $50,000 to Kentucky University, for the use of Morrison College as a hospital during the war.

Mr. Enoch Lewis, of Fayette county, sold, last Wednesday, his brown colt, "American Boy," by "American Clay," to Messrs. Col. Grigsby and W. Fielding, of Boyle county, for $1,300.

After making a canvass of the Ashland District, and, it is presumed, becoming advised as to his prospects, Mr. A. Gallatin Talbott, Sr., of Mercer county, has published a card withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress in that District.

Until the death of Maj. Geo. Williams and Noah Spears there were living in Paris, within a few years of each other, over a dozen persons over seventy years of age, to-wit: Judge and Mrs. Hawes, Maj. and Mrs. Wm. Harris, John W. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Spears, and Mrs. Martin.

The Postal Bulletin has the following: "A patent will soon be issued to Mr. Peckham, Prestonville, Ky., for a machine to cancel the stamp in number of the letter, stamp the postoffice and date, mark the back to detect it being opened, and deposit the letter, all at one operation, as quick as a stitch can be made by a machine."

At the sale of Wm. Hearne, on the Versailles pike, three miles from Lexington, on last Wednesday, work horses sold from $75 to $195; milch cows and heifers at about 6c. milch cows as high as $70; heifer calves, $6 to $10; one cow with calf by her side, $100; one coming 3 year old, $90; one 2 year old, $60; ewes with lambs thrown in as high as $10 per head.

News has been received of the death of St. Theodore Mitchell, Jr., Smooth Soniee Kelly Eddy, left Pride on Thursday, after the family of the deceased, of which two children. During the war Lieut. Elliott was on the staff of General Burbridge, and received his temporary after the war, at the instance of his step-father, Hon. Garrett Davis.

Rev. A. B. Miller, State Evangelist for the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky, whose health has been much enfeebled for several months past, is now at Russellville, under the skilful and judicious treatment of Dr. J. B. Evans, who promises him a speedy restoration to health. The Rev. Mr. Miller now hopes to be able to resume his work as Evangelist immediately after the Baptist State Convention meetings in this city next month.

The Southern wool market is in a bad way. Mr. George Hall, of the firm of Lisle & Hall, of Fayette county, returned last week from New Orleans, where he has disposed of eight hundred mules during the past season. He said that there was some money made on his last shipment, but toward the close of the season there was nothing made. Mr. Wm. Sutherland, of Clark, sold during the past season five hundred mules in Alabama. He gives a similar report, though he says that the Alabama market was better than the New Orleans. Col. Robinson, of the same county, has shipped quite a number, and said he was sick of the trade and intended to quit.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Charleston is base-balling.

A new jail is to be built in Lumpkin, Ga.

An inebriate asylum is suggested in Richmond.

The question in Memphis now is, Who is sheriff?

Meadville, Mississippi, has been garrisoned by soldiers.

A new town in Mississippi has been named Jollification.

Attempts were made to burn two of the churches in Wilmington, N. C., last week.

Olive oil is manufactured at St. Simon's Island, off the Georgia coast, near Brunswick.

A Methodist church for freedmen has been commenced in Columbus, Ga. It is to cost $3,000.

Farmers in North Carolina are planting corn with a view of making bread by the 1st of August.

Citizens of Raleigh, N. C., are spreaded to for subscriptions to pay for and equip a steam fire-engine.

Judge Schley in Savannah, Ga., the other day decided that a clerk's salary was not subject to garnishment.

A new town called Eveline has been laid out twelve miles from St. Josepe, on the Missouri Valley railroad.

Street railroads and Nicolson pavements are talked of in Kansas City, Missouri, the former to run to Westport, four miles from the river.

While digging a cistern on the premises of the Gas Company, in Vicksburg, a few days ago, several human skeletons were exhumed.

In Raleigh last Tuesday, while Judge Watts was charging a grand jury, against larceny and kindred crimes, some one stole the hat of the deputy sheriff.

The brewery cellar of Legler Brothers, in Lynchburg, S. C., took fire on Tuesday night last and the stock entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy, and is covered by insurance.

Mr. Withers Waller has entered at his fishing shore, on the Potomac, near his residence, at one haul, one hundred and twenty thousand herring, beside a large number of other fish.

A Nashville candidate for Justice of the Peace, in a card, says he is giving "Many German" "full assurance that the wants of the widow and orphan shall never be forgotten"

The Baton Rouge (La.) Sugar Planter learns that there is to be some yacht racing sport up there this summer. The cadets of the State University and other parties have ordered yachts.

Harvey Brown, Esq., a prominent citizen of Jasper, Tenn., died on Wednesday last, aged 54 years. Mr. Brown represented Madison county two consecutive terms in the Legislature.

Dr. Alfred Clopton, a prominent physician, died in Montgomery, Alabama, on Tuesday last, aged about 80 years. He was a Virginian by birth, and moved to Putnam county, Georgia, about sixty years ago.

Lena Schonborn, after four months' marriage, brings suit for divorce from her husband in Richmond, on the ground that her husband ill-treats her mother. Ex-Governor Wise is counsel for the lady.

In a personal difficulty at Gardner station, Weakley county, Tennessee, a few days ago, between Henry C. Cowardin and C. C. Nesbit, freight conductor on the Northwestern railroad, Cowardin was dangerously wounded.

The members of the bar at Knoxville, Jonesboro, Bristol and Tazewell, have signed a petition addressed to Hon. T. A. R. Nelson and Jas. W. Deadrick, asking them to allow their names to be used as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, for East Tennessee.

Dr. Spalding, of Memphis Theater fame, is building a circus in New Orleans. It is reported and Macy, the noted pugilists, are interested in the establishment, and that perhaps the great fight for the championship may come off in the new building next month.

Bishop Verot, of Savannah, has been transferred to the new See of St. Augustine, Florida, and the Right Reverend Dr. Ignatius Persico appointed Bishop of Savannah. Bishop Persico is an Italian, is a fluent and eloquent preacher, with just a sufficient foreign accent to make him interesting.

A Nashville reporter startles the Southern country with this: "On the 16th day of April, 1812, fifty-eight years ago, there was a snowstorm in every respect similar to that which occurred yesterday, followed by a 'spell' as cold as that under which we are now shivering. This venerable reporter was not about town at the time, but he has talked to folks who were."

One day last week a son of Mr. Van Slyke, recently from Indiana, was killed near Abberille, La., while attempting to dismount from a mule. His foot became entangled in the harness, he was thrown to the ground, and the mule getting frightened, ran to a neighbor's house, dragging the poor boy the whole distance by the leg, mangling him horribly, and when taken up he was quite dead.

The company of the Mississippi Central railway have compromised with the persons, or the representatives of persons, injured by the accident near Oxford, in February, on the most liberal terms, and no suits will be instituted against the company. To the family of the late Capt. Speer, of Rankin county, damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars have been awarded, and other sufferers have been alike generously dealt with.

Mr. Gordon, who lives fourteen miles southeast of Holly Springs, Miss., is one of twenty-seven brothers, all of whom were born of the same father and mother. Mr. G. is the only one of the twenty-seven brothers living, but most, or all of them were raised to the age of maturity, and several reached the number of days allotted to man—three score and ten years. Mr. Gordon is upward of 70 years of age. The old North State claims these twenty-seven brothers.

Mr. J. P. White, of Savannah, Ga., has invented and patented a lock which, for simplicity and perfection of construction, has probably never been excelled. It is provided with a series of duplicate keys so consecrated that any one of them will lock the door, but none but the one with which it is locked, or its duplicates, will unlock it. The advantage of this arrangement is that, in case one of the series of keys should be lost, the door can be locked with another key, and the lost one will not unlock it.

The Ironton (Mo.) Enterprise says: "From one hundred to one hundred and sixty carloads of iron ore are daily shipped over the Iron Mountain railroad. Some of this iron does not leave the station at Iron Mountain. The idea can be formed from this what other mineral interests might be if we had more transportation and more mines in operation. We have ore in hundreds of places, and the time will soon come when a thousand car-loads will be shipped each day."

The letter from the Hon. Thomas C. McCreary which we publish this morning relates to a subject which has involved a great deal of public comment and private feeling. The Senator is very severe upon Governor Stevenson.

A mixed audience assembled in Philadelphia the other night to hear a lecture by "Senator" Revels, and the Press of that city tells us that "there was not a man or woman in the large audience that felt belittled by attending the lecture." This is not strictly true, as to be mixed up with the white trash there must have caused the negroes to feel exceedingly mean.

The newspapers of the country very generally, and, we think, very justly, denounce the course of the lawyers who are trying the McFarland case, for blackguarding every one who was in any way connected with Mrs. McFarland. But if lawyers should be denied this luxury that would end all litigation. It is sad to think how many hard names are being handled about, but it would be sadder to think of the destruction of the legal profession. Let us preserve the bar at every cost.

In a speech at Washington in 1850, Daniel Webster said: "If the internal fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ from them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it with blood." And yet, there are those who declare that Daniel Webster was no prophet.

A Mr. Humphreys, of Alabama, who used to be the judge of a probate court in the northern part of that State, is about to be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. President Grant will have made the best detective for the continent. Whenever he wants to fill an important office with the most obscure of living men, which happens as often as there is an important office to fill, he can go and lay his hand on that man, without making a mistake one time in twenty.

At the conclusion of one of Mrs. Cady Stanton's lectures the other day, in which she declared that we shall soon see young ladies in Congress, one of her hearers gave her this conundrum: "Suppose your young lady Congressman should, before her term expires, marry some distinguished statesman and bear a child—what then?" This floored Mrs. Stanton on the spot, for, although she might have said that the first part of the supposition would not be at all possible, she hated to confess that the other part would be much more than probable.

Mr. R. W. Brown, Commissioner of Mining Statistics, makes the following estimates, upon a bullion basis, of the amount of treasure derived from the mines of the United States during the year 1869:

California	$40,000,000
Nevada	15,000,000
Oregon and Washington	4,000,000
Idaho	1,500,000
Montana	12,000,000
Colorado and Wyoming	4,000,000
New Mexico	500,000
Arizona	1,500,000
All other sources	1,000,000
Total	$83,500,000

This is a very poor exhibit. The amount doesn't cover the stealage of the Government by at least half.

It is said that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth; but experience has shown us that a lie stuck to only for a little while is enough to serve its purpose. The Radical correspondents understand this perfectly. They are guided by it constantly. They know very well that lies do not, like champagne corks, carry the manufacturer's mark upon them, and that, however atrocious, they will deceive some one. Falsehood dashes along with the locomotive, leaving truth to limp after. When the correction arrives it is too late. The lie has done its dirty work. 'Tis like a poor doctor who discovers the proper medicine after his patient is dead.

Mr. Lowe's budget for this fiscal year shows very prettily for England. The excess of revenue receipts over the expenditures of the public service amounts to nearly forty millions of dollars. This healthy state of things is owing to the enlightened method of raising money which prevails in Great Britain. It is the result, however, of centuries of costly experience. Free trade is almost universal. The customs embrace only half a dozen articles. The income tax is less than two per cent., and yields fifty millions. Contrast this with our protection system, which hardly pays expenses, and our income tax of five per cent., which is so inadequate, and some notion may be had of a good and a bad method of finance.

During the misconception which for a time disturbed the friendly relations between the States there sprung into existence a certain Brotherhood of St. Patrick, the members of which, nick-named themselves Fenians, a name said by antiquaries to have belonged to a species of Irish militia, or body of fighting men, who existed many hundred years ago, and whose training was far more arduous than that involved in forming "fours." It was a species of competitive light infantry drill, to which the French course of gymnastic exercise is child's play; and certainly no modern Fenian could do half the things said to have been performed with ease by his archæological prototype. Be this as it may, the disease which the Irish thus begot has spread so that it may be considered periodic. It seems about to break out in two or three places with fresh violence, and there is no knowing where it will strike. Every day the wires bring us something mysterious. Every day may add to the fogginess of the prospect. But the meaning of it is not hard to find. Whether the Fenians win or lose in their several expeditions, they are steadily disgusting England with Canada. The end may yet be an Irish republic in America and the green flag waving over the great dome at Montreal.

Mr. Fish's Muddle.

The collision with the Bolivian Minister, in which the Secretary of State has involved himself, and perhaps his Government, may not, and doubtless will not, produce very serious results; but the perplexity in which it must needs involve diplomacy, makes us join in the regret expressed by Professor Cairnes, that there is no complete system of international jurisprudence in existence. It is about two and a half centuries since Grotius, in his great work, gave to the world the first clear outline of a scheme of international law. The subject has since engaged the thoughts of many very learned and of a few very able minds. The relations and mutual pretensions of nations have, moreover, during this period, been submitted—with the growth of international trade, the collision of international interests incident to the peopling of a new continent, and a succession of wars—to the ordeal of a long and diversified experience; and the practices thus established and the mutual concessions thus obtained have, under the manipulation of Prize Courts and diplomatists, been wrought into a tolerably compact and coherent system. Yet, notwithstanding the progress made in the practical art of administering international business, and notwithstanding the existence of many valuable treatises in the nature of digests and expositions of the actual international code, or of portions of it—of such works, for example, as those of Ortolan, Wheaton, Kent, Manning and others—it must be admitted that little has been done for the philosophy of international law. Bentham, Austin and the two Mills have indeed given us much valuable analysis of fundamental juridical ideas; Mr. J. S. Mill, in particular, has, in detached essays, offered several pregnant suggestions; and, more recently, Mr. Maine, in his work on "Ancient Law," has incidentally thrown a clear light on many recondite points in the development of international jurisprudence. Yet a work treating international law as a whole, in a philosophical spirit, and with reference to the altered conditions in many important respects of international intercourse, is still a *desideratum* in philosophical literature. Upon such questions, for example, as the true nature of international law, its proper sanctions, its authoritative exponents, the grounds of its obligation, the limits of its civilization within which its rules may be justifiably enforced—how utterly vague, unsatisfactory and fluctuating are the views of even its professed cultivators! The muddle of Mr. Fish illustrates this, and is, after all, attributable rather to the undefined nature and indistinct limits of diplomacy than to the Secretary's stupidity, albeit, as we explained a day or two ago, common sense might have indicated a more rational and convenient outlet. The cable informs us that the Count de Persigny has gone to Berlin to propose a European Congress. If such a body should assemble, it is likely to consider an incident which, apart from its novel and curious features, has a direct bearing upon one of the most important international questions that has engaged the attention of England, Germany, and the United States.

The Plebiscitum.

After the lapse of nearly twenty centuries, the world is again to witness, in modified form, one of the most important institutions of the old Roman Republic, passing completely into and gone, and principle of the history, but that nises the right of man law which recognizes their own of even plebeians to make pire of statutes is as valid in the new empire to-day as it was under the old Republic. The Emperor of France, at once the most powerful and the weakest of monarchs, asks that the people, exercising their highest right, secure him and his family on the throne. The French people will be called on in their truly sovereign capacity to determine whether "Liberty shall be placed under the protection of the Empire and the Dynasty." Emile Ollivier, the celebrated politician, declares the question one of revolution. "L'Empire, c'est la Paix." But do the French desire a lasting peace of this character? They must quickly decide.

When Servius Tullius first divided the "Plebe"—those ancient inhabitants of Rome, of whom neither language nor history remains, except that they were conquered by the haughty Patricians—into thirty tribes, for the purpose of military discipline and the collection of taxes, he little thought that these would prescribe the law for his own descendants. When he allowed them to assemble in their *comitia*, he and his successors, kings and consuls, proposed such changes in the law relating to the Plebeians alone as they deemed fit, and the submissive Plebeians were content to express their wishes by inscribing on their tablets either U. R. (*Uti Rogas*), assent, or A. (*antiquo legem*), dissent; but, as they learned their power, they demanded the right to elect "Tribunes of the People," to protect them from the wantonness and avarice of the Patricians, and these Tribunes ultimately proposed laws to the *comitia tributa*, or assembly of the Plebs, which, when passed by them, were binding even upon the arrogant and unwilling Senate. Will the French nation, in the nineteenth century, enter into the long apprenticeship the Roman Plebeians served before they show their power? Will they deliver liberty to the protecting care of the "empire and the dynasty," or will they assert that sort of liberty which is said to protect itself?

Of course the Emperor will exert his power to the utmost to secure the final success of his lite. On the other hand, all the elements of opposition, the Republicans, Bourbonists and Orleanists, are united in their efforts to defeat the success of the Plebiscitum; they are fighting for life, and care little for the color of the flag of their allies. They fear that the success of the Plebiscitum will be followed by the persecution of the opponents of the Emperor's schemes, no matter from what source that opposition arises. The Emperor has heretofore been able, by playing these opposition parties against each other, to secure a full majority of "official candidates" in the seats of the *corps Legislatif*; but he must now meet them arrayed with united front against him. Never before has the vote of an humble elector been of so much importance to himself, and so much concern to the parties. The events of the present year, young as it still is, are not calculated, it must be owned, to add to that power which the Emperor has heretofore wielded over the minds of the people. The strike of the workmen at La Creusot is only "practically" ended by the presence and aid of the Emperor's troops in considerable force; the assassination of Victor Noir and the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte by the extraordinary tribunal which tried him on the criminal charge, coupled with the judgment against him to pay damages to the murdered man's family in the *civil* suit, are little likely to increase the power of the Government party.

What influence the promulgation of the dogma of Papal infallibility may have, coupled with the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, leaving the Pope in daily dread of Mazzini and a fresh irruption, cannot be easily foretold, but a true Jesuit never forgets or forgives an enemy to his doctrines. Louis Napoleon's fate approaches its crisis, and this year will settle the much vexed question: "Is he the greatest statesman of modern times?"

Believing that he is, and entertaining a very lively hope that this crowning act of his career may be successful, we observe the impending struggle with an interest which is only increased by the dangers and the odds against which he will have to contend.

A Ghostly Visitor.

Here comes Winter again "into the lusty arms of Spring." But a day or two ago we were dining off young lamb and green peas; and yesterday morning we might have breakfasted off snow-balls. The flowers were quite a scared look, and the little hopping birds that never so much as dreamt of an icicle went numb and lame like frost-bit chickens. The whole city was a world of green and white as if a blooming apple-orchard had somehow stolen in by night, scattering its blossoms upon the garden-walks and grass-plots, the alleys, and the lanes, and the streets. The brown, bare earth and the mottled and slanting house-roofs rejected the unseasonable offering of wintry flakes. The gutters bore them off upon swollen currents, black and noisy, and they were trampled into mud as fast as they fell by the car horses. But the lindens and the evergreens, the rose-leaves and the osage-bushes gave them safe lodgment and cheery entertainment, and doubtless fancied themselves highly honored, as they were most beautifully decorated by the presence of such rare company.

There are some curious old myths about April snow-storms. Burton tells us that "snow after the mid-day of April showeth the coming of fair crops," and we have a pretty legend, in Sir Philip Sidney, of "the Maide of Eyne," who was found dead among spring blossoms which, with herself, were covered under three feet of "Aprils snowes." The present snow-fall exceeds the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and is generally considered to have some mysterious relation to the Fifteenth amendment. Obviously, however, it cannot be designed to nip that blossom in the bud. Had it been so purposed, it stands to reason that it would have preceded the announcement of the ratification of the amendment, and, if it had, it would not have been so surprising and unseasonable, and consequently might not have provoked any remark at all. As it is, the colored people consider it to mean a blessing from heaven, and it was so described in one of their churches yesterday. "See Gon's messenger, the snow," said the Reverend Mr. Meekes, "a sign that the angels are pleased to see the black man entering the paths of light."

There be those, indeed, who take a more earth, earthy, a gloomier, perhaps we should say a more practical, view of the matter, and who entertain dark forebodings about the fruit. There is certainly reason to fear the fate of the fruit if only as we write the air grows colder. If we should have a freeze it will go hard with the real buds which the artificial blossoms have displaced and of such wanton mischievousness as these. But of this hereafter, for the present it is only worth our while to note the unseasonable cold, beauty and ex- ess of the snow, which, in the mid- April, takes the impagination and senses back into the depth of winter. Great coats are in demand, and we may call for hot whisky with perfect safety. Blazing fire-flames glimmer through every window-pane. The stupidest pig in the gutter knows that things are topsy-turvy. It is quite a weird, and isolated straggliers, as they are, weird, may see a ghost in every one house which is not wholly treeless in its front yard, in the bottom of the [illegible] able to the sugar class.

The Third District.

The special election for Congressman, Third district, to succeed the Hon. J. S. Golladay, in the district of Kentucky, as our readers are aware, was fixed some time ago for next Monday, the 25th of April. The district is composed of the counties of Allen, Barren, Clinton, Cumberland, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Russell, Simpson, Todd and Warren. There are but two candidates before the people, Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, the regular Democratic nominee, and J. H. Lowry, Esq., a self-appointed but generally accepted Republican candidate. As we have already said, Gen. Lewis is in every respect a worthy man and an excellent Democrat, who is entitled to the full strength of his party. A very persistent effort, however, is being made by the Republicans to take advantage of the apathy which is thought to prevail throughout the district, and by the aid of the negro vote to overcome what they expect to be a reduced Democratic majority. We do not, for our part, apprehend much danger from this source, but it is always best parties to be on their guard, and the attention of the people of the Third district is called to this matter. They should not neglect the polls nor allow the election to go by default. Moreover, order-loving men should be present to see that there is no illegal voting and that the negroes, who will vote for the first time, are not molested by bad men. It is very important to the whole State, and particularly essential to Gen. Lewis' admission into Congress, that there is no disturbance. The mistreatment, or the apparent mistreatment, of a single negro might, and, we think, would, be used by the Radicals as a pretext for throwing him out. Democrats should bear this in mind. No man should be considered true to his party who is the means of running such a risk. The negroes should be dealt with fairly and forbearingly, in the interest of law and in the interest of right itself, not to speak of contingent political interests that hang upon future developments.

The Legal-Tender Decision.

It has been charged, time and again, that Bradley and Strong received their appointments to the bench of the United States Supreme Court with the distinct understanding, between the President and themselves, that they would vote to reverse the late legal-tender decision. It now remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court has thus been packed or not. That it has been there can be but little doubt. The decision to be reversed was, that contracts made payable in the constitutional currency, before the legal-tender law was made, are not now payable in depreciated paper. That case was tried, and decided, when the court consisted of eight judges, five of whom united in the result, while three opposed it. The decision, therefore, was made by five to three. But Judge Grier, one of the five of the majority, resigned his seat a few days before the decision, in which he united, was announced; so, though there was in fact a majority of two for the judgment, that is five judges to three, yet when announced, as the resignation of one of the five had then taken effect, it is now called four to three. If the two new judges therefore do the work which the President and his friends mean they shall do, the calculation is, that a packed court will now overturn, by a vote of five to four, a decision which, a few weeks ago, was made by five to three.

☞ The Detroit Tribulation says we have not given Revels a fair trial. It thinks we should wait until he serves out his term before we pass judgment upon his merits as a Senator. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, who was blamed for denouncing a book he had not read through, "must a man eat the whole of a tainted leg of mutton before he pronounces it unendurable?"

☞ The Cincinnati Times says that "Louisville is a slow coach." Why, yes, but traveling onward; and, as the editor of the Times is a scientific gentleman as well as a philosopher, he will not forget the teaching of our little friend Lord Verulam, that "a tortoise on the right path will beat a racer on the wrong path."

☞ Gen. Grant has nominated Gen. George P. Root as Minister to the Hague, vice Gen. Hugh Ewing recalled, and the Keokuk Constitution asks, "Who the d—l is Gen. George P. Root?" This is a question which neither Grant nor Root will answer, and which nobody else can.

☞ It is said that the Radicals of the Rev. Horace Cooke's district are about to nominate him for Congress, and that he will accept the nomination. This indicates a degree of moral depravity on the part of Mr. Cooke of which his worst enemies never believed him capable.

☞ The Washington Chronicle declares that Senter is afraid to go home. His former friends would recall some of the respect they once had for him if they thought him simply ashamed to go home.

☞ Forney says: "The Republicans ought never to forget Oliver Perry Morton." It he bores them as insufferably as he did the Senate the other day, they can't forget him if they would.

☞ Gen. Pope, it seems, is not to be sent to the Pacific Department after all. Any department to which he may be sent, however, will be pacific enough, so far as *his* fighting is concerned.

☞ Mr. Morton says the Southern people "are not to be trusted in their crazed state of mind." Mr. Morton himself is not to be trusted in any state of mind.

☞ With all our peppers and sauces we could not season the snow balls which April served us yesterday.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the [illegible] on exhibition at Muldoon, Bullitt [illegible] Co.'s is worthy your visit. [illegible] opportunity, as he will [illegible] remain absent for a [illegible] time for his contemplated [illegible] examine the busts now [illegible] of yours. [illegible] leave your order [illegible]

☞ Beware called," made [illegible] by fossil druggists, [illegible] John, "so with cancer [illegible] thereupon. They [illegible] ancient contemporaries in thirty days, [illegible] have been [illegible] and especially used [illegible] science is proved [illegible] and positive [illegible] Swaim's Panacea [illegible] Purifies Brave is the [illegible] Swaim's Panacea [illegible] made by the best [illegible] and [illegible] improvements [illegible] dat any respectable [illegible] Use no other.

☞ The spring [illegible] Be alone to use [illegible] Walker's Tonic [illegible] to prevent disease, keep [illegible] of chills, purify the [illegible] blood and prove [illegible] to the Ozone dispenser [illegible] other remedy [illegible] Consumption, and every form of [illegible] disease arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

READ! READ!

In order to make room for other lines of goods, the KENTUCKY CASH STORE, No. 106 Fourth street, now offer their stock of spring and summer dress goods, including silks, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., at cost. Also, cloths and cassimeres.

apr17 d2

Now Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition. R. E. MILES',

No. 57 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

THE EARTH CLOSET SYSTEM,

Recommended in report of April, 1870, by the Louisville Board of Health, as superior and more conducive to health than either the old-fashioned privy or common water-closet. Call at our office, see samples and get circulars.

Home testimony ample enough to convince any one.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,

No. 73 Third street, between Main and Market, sole Louisville agency Moule's Patent Earth Closet.

apr17 d3&Su,MoaTuaWe4

Ladies

should call at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, where they are constantly receiving an endless variety of hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, undersacks, &c. apr17 d1

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

New spring goods at bargains. Housekeepers and all, now is the time to buy. apr17 d2

Do Not Fail

to examine the large stock of saddles, harness, trunks, valises, traveling-sacks, &c., at

R. E. MILES',

No. 57 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

STORE FOR RENT.

Fixtures for sale.

One of the most desirable business places, No. 117 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

apr17 c3

☞ Buy your *china, glass* and *queensware* from J. Dollinger & Co., No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. apr17 d3

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken in pawn. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,

114 Third street.

Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority Over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, or any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken Quinine, Calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Winternsmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies, generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting promptly, but agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two following testimonials:

What an eminent chemist says of Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup.

Read the testimony of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

Louisville Chemical Works, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Winternsmith:

Dear Sir: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to say that I consider it a valuable, reliable and vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a promising remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them obstinate, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed:

Louisville, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Winternsmith:

Dear Sir: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. Their cure was done after dose of quinine and other medicines, but only temporary effects. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return as usual. I tried several other chill remedies. I saw an advertisement, and it was the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would return as usual, and worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

John Smidt, Schwartz & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Gold. Drafts and Letters of Credit on the United States and South German States and Austria - Hungarian Empire.

BIRTHS.

In Lexington, the wife of T. B. Logwood, Jr., of a son.

In Lexington, the wife of John A. Geary of a son.

In Paris, on the 10th, the wife of H. F. Logan of a son.

DIED.

CLINTON.—In this city, on the evening of the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, R. M. Hollman, Mr. Joseph Clinton, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. M. Holman, on Broadway, between Preston and Jackson streets, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Frankfort and Lexington papers please copy.

NORWOOD.—On Sunday, April 17, at 11½ o'clock, Mr. John T. Norwood, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, April 18, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. C. Rinker, No. 238 ninth street, between Broadway and Jefferson. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

To Millers and Capitalists.

VALUABLE MERCHANT MILLS IN MEMPHIS FOR SALE.

That valuable mill property known as the Left-Wich Merchant Mills, on Third street, near Beale,

The Largest and Most Complete Flour Mills in the City of Memphis,

owned by parties who cannot give it their attention, has been placed in our hands for sale, and we invite the special attention of millers, at home and abroad, to an investment offering in the extent and profits of the business that may be done extraordinary inducements.

The house is a substantial brick building, 4 stories high, with a range of bins for wheat and one for corn, with all the necessary apparatus in perfect order, is run with a condy-bolter engine, and can turn out 150 to 200 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The great demand for flour in the Memphis market, and the advantage of 4 weeks' earlier new wheat in the market above this point can supply, indicate this as one of the most desirable locations for the successful operation of a first-class merchant mill in the Mississippi Valley. The property will be sold for half its original cost, and on very easy terms. We solicit personal or written inquiries, and instructions being to sell without delay. Apply to

Mottier, Trezevant & Co.,

apr9d3 Real Estate Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.

Chamberlain's Canceling Stamp!

Recently authorized by the Treasury Department.

J. F. SAUNDERS & CO.,

125 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Ohio and Kentucky.

Also, makers of

First-class Blank Books!

Mercantile Printers and Stationers.

apl1 deod9

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 6½ Third st.,

Between Main and Market.

Is receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh20 d1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Help for the Miserable.

No wonder that the face of the dyspeptic has a dying pall, worn, haggard appearance that is painful to see. No wonder that the hopeless misery of indigestion is fruitful, irritable, and unsocial. Why not cure the dyspepsia or the long-lasting complaint thoroughly, and with no loss of time? Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only specific for the disease in all its forms, where within the limits of civilization in this hemisphere. Nature's own remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is celebrated, and, as the history of the first case of dyspepsia in which it has failed to effect a cure is yet to be written, it is confidently recommended as the only reliable antidote for the wretched, the cast-off of medicine and despair, the feeling of emptiness and helplessness after a long period of dyspeptic suffering, with the loathing of food, indifference to all its pleasures, which are among the symptoms of the disease in its chronic form are rapidly ameliorated by the tonic operation of this palatable vegetable restorative, which seems to penetrate and quicken all the dormant forces of the system, and rouse the mind from the apathy and gloom characteristic from a derangement of the digestive organs. Persons in sedentary occupations, and those confined to the close, but when the disease is complicated, as it often is, with debility of the liver, severe constipation, impurity of the blood, and a sluggish circulation, a longer time may be required. Persevere, however, and the result is certain. An encouraging improvement will be perceptible from day to day, and the convalescent, knowing and feeling that he or she is on the high road to health, will await the happy issue with comparative patience.

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that

CRISTADORO'S RICKELSIOR DYE

has been submitted to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has justly been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

Thirty Deadly Dyes!

now before the public.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. ap16 deod&wfwsu1m

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of children—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Parents should not be deceived by worthless imitations; have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box. ap10 M1y

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

Rev. J. T. Mc Kay will lecture at Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening, April 19, on "The Rise and Progress of the People." The well-known talent of the lecturer has kindly consented to [illegible] course for the occasion. By special request, he will [illegible] among other songs, "The Bell of St. Paul's." Admission at the door, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. apr11 d2*

MEETINGS.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, 2d of May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.

R. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

April

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Social Lull.

Now that the ashes of Lent have been dusted out of the soft brown tresses of beauty and old dust or white powder sprinkled in their stead, there is the hum of busy inquiries as to the gayeties are to be the absorbing pleasure of the spring months. The horrible weather yesterday prevented the sacred display of the festional Easter bonnet, so the thirst to know what the thing looks like cannot be satisfied, and if it had appeared, palsied be the hand that would have attempted to describe in language this joy forever, which is the chief end of woman.

II.

Queen Victoria's Secretary,

ural the Hon. Charles Gray, who has held ny positions of trust and importance at Court ce on the 1st inst., at St. James' Palace. e relations with the Queen have been for ny years of a very confidential and friendly aracter, and his advice and counsel to her on many delicate points, especially those ating to her children, was always respected. keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse, as retary to Prince Albert from 1849 to 1861, since to the Queen, he has been, of course, own always at Court, and performed his ious responsible duties with conscientious tentiousness. It was General Grey who prepared the press the Queen's book, "The early rs of the Prince Consort."

III.

"Malgretout."

his is the title of a strange novel from the e of that eccentric women "George Sand" adame Dudevant), which has created someng of a stir in Paris, inasmuch as the character of "Mlle d'Ortosa" a beautiful Spanish countess, burning with an insatiable ambition to achieve the highest pinnacle of social and political fame, is supposed to be intended for a character study of the Empress Eugenie. The story is written with all of the power peculiar to the authoress, the plot of it being rather worth mentioning though, and the great fault in the book is simply on account of the alleged similarity of career between the lady "d'Ortosa" and the former Countess of

IV.

Charles Auguste De Beriot,

who has just died in Brussels, was one of the most remarkable violinists of the times. He was born at Louvain in 1802, and early displayed his genius, and was the rival of the great Paganini. He married the celebrated Malibran. She was the queen of the lyric stage, whose early death a few months afterward, when her sympathies were, like those of Adalina Patti now, with the great tragic muse of song, threw a gloom over the lovers of art. He subsequently became one of the first instructors in the Conservatory of Paris. His compositions were more notable for sweetness, delicacy and grace than for any very marked depth or feeling. The fifth and sixth of his "airs" for violin, with piano accompaniment, are perhaps the best known and the most admired of his many works.

V

Long Dresses.

One of our lady readers writes, requesting us to protest against the threatened revival of long dresses, and says that she and a few other ladies propose not to yield to any such tyranny. Although as in duty bound to come to the rescue of suffering beauty and ride through blood and fire to serve heaven's last best gift," the magnitude of the task seems a fashionable torrent requires possible power. Think of the mud, dust, with its inconveniences and untidiness, and the ladies alone can control, and for a lish journalist to lay his sacrilegious hand on any of the mysterious belongings of a woman's toilet is to invite his own destruction.

It may break, you may ruin the men if you will,
The length of your dresses will linger around you still.

VI.

Art.

Mr. Benoni Irwin, a young artist whose great, skill and taste as a portrait painter we have had occasion before this to commend, has just recently engaged upon several pictures which have increased his fame not a little. ng works in question consist of portraits of several gentlemen and ladies of this city, which will compare in many respects very favorably with Mr. Healy's efforts. Mr. Irwin possesses in an eminent degree the rare faculty of catching the likeness of his subject and fixing the habitual expression. There is a keenness, power and finish about his touch, a warmth and rich mellowness in his coloring, which give his pictures a remarkably life-like and natural appearance. He is by far the best artist who has been here for a long time, and has undoubtedly many of the elements of decided genius.

VII.

Itinerant Servants.

One of the most vexatious crosses the housekeeper has to bear is the migratory disposition which amounts to a mania among servants. The kitchen is a species of thoroughfare depot in which the itinerant servants are constantly arriving and departing, and always at the expense of the employer. Number is Bridget, or that tremendous stickler for her rights, Mrs. Sambo (who insists upon being spoken of by her black male sequaintances as that "lady"), duly installed in office when she grows restless, then lazy, then independent, and finally leaves with the air of an injured saint if her employer dares to find fault.

As we have said before, as a general rule, servants are ashamed of being servants. They look upon it as a temporary degradation upon which they will some day rise, and therefore do not feel a particle of pride in their position or reputation as servants. They all consider themselves "ladies and gentlemen," and have to be put in their places (and taken down") regularly, or with the majority of them there is no getting on at all. Domestic service is in its way quite as respectable as any other kind of labor, and until servants take pride in being irreproachable as servants they shall be cursed with the miserable rule they upon us, and serve as if they conferred a favor by condescending to allow us to pay them for what their necessities compel them to do.

IX.

The Bank as a Means of Reconstruction.

The article published yesterday upon the wretching of refractory young folks in England contains the revival in earnest of the "good old time," and fell like a shell among the fashionable element. The moral suasion method has evidently failed in some cases in the other country, and necessitated a return to the more practical system of domestic discipline. It is a lamentable fact that parents do not exercise that degree of control and restraint over their sons, over-indulged with the old-fashioned one, used to. It is no common sight to see squads of boys out as late as twelve o'clock, smoking on the corners or standing around some saloon, when they should have been in bed hours before. Nothing can be more painful than to see youngsters in their teens with all the vices of hardened old men about town. It is a pity to see a fine, handsome youth entirely uncontrolled, indulging in all of the dissipations of the times and laying the foundation for a drunken, idle, worthless life. Whether it is because parents are too engrossed in business or society as not to keep an eye upon their sons always, to check them in any effort to throw off all restraint, or is not necessary to say, but certain it is that our youths are allowed too much liberty of action for their own good, and spend too much of their time in the streets and places of questionable propriety. It may be that we shall have to revive the birch as a "national blessing" or the Seventeenth amendment be broken, America can be kept well in hand.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Calcutta is better.

Colfax's minority report: a boy baby!

Count Francia is in Training for the Prize Ring.

Travels is reading Sumner's lecture to the Hottentot-Dutch.

The reception given Gen. Lee in Savannah was attended by several Federal officers.

Schneider has been doubling up the Dublin Jessamy Gore, as the Grand Duchess.

Lady Walsworth is the best dinner-giver in London. Lunch fiends' take notice.

There are two hundred and thirty-six head of John Smiths in Philadelphia.

Taking too much morphine is now the cause of divorce in the upper circles.

Only seventy-four Bonapartes in France, says a French statistician.

The agile Banks dances with his hat in his hand since he came from "Paree."

J. W. Wallack goes to Selwyn's, in Boston, as leading man.

Parepa Rosa lifts up her voice in Cincinnati next week—a heavy responsibility to take.

Horace Greeley refuses to part with that hat he spells rebellion with on any terms but universal amnesty.

"Come out from behind your nose and sing like other people," is what greeted an affected singer in Dublin lately from the gallery.

The first chignon trichina worm of the season has appeared—a sign of a warm summer.

The Interviewer has had his beak in Edwin Forrest's heart and did not take from out it until he got his "views." Forrest is convalescent.

The business of being the widow of an old public functionary has paid Mrs. Stanton handsomely, say $740,000, while Mrs. Lincoln has lost money at it.

Butler, giving his daughter to Ames, should say, "Take her, you dog, and be happy," after the manner of the orthodox, irascible stage father.

Mr. T. C De Leon's delightful burlesque on "Hamlet," which has been running for months at the Olympic, New York, has been withdrawn to make room for an equally good one on "Macbeth."

General Garibaldi has written for Cassell's Magazine an account of his adventures with some Greek pirates. The first paper will appear in Cassell's Magazine for April. There is talk of another volume from him, called "Canton, or the Volunteer."

A Rochester editor foams with wrath because it has been said that the ladies of Kentucky had smaller feet than those of New York—this, in the face of his sweetheart and himself having their shoes made on the same last.

This is Mr. Thomas Gapsos, Auctioneer, one of the best characters in Dickens' mystery of Edwin Drood, "the purest Jackass in Christendom." "Mr. Gapsos has many admirers, indeed, the proposition is carried by a large local majority, even including nonbelievers in his wisdom, that he is a credit to Cloisterham. He possesses the great qualities of being portentious and dull, and of having a roll in his speech, and another roll in his gait; not to mention a certain gravely flowing action with his hands, as if he were presently going to confound the individual with whom he holds discourse. Much nearer sixty years of age than fifty, with a flowing outline of stomach, acid horizontal creases in his waistcoat; reputed to be rich; voting at elections in the strictly respectable interest; morally satisfied that nothing but he himself has grown since he was a baby; how can dunder-headed Mr. Gapsos be otherwise than a credit to Cloisterham and society?"

Fires in Estill County.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Furnaceburg, Estill Co., Ky., April 15.

At about 7 p. m. of the 14th, a fire destroyed the roof covering the boiler-house connected with the new Red River Furnace of the Red River Iron Manufacturing Company. It was a truss skeleton frame of wood, supporting sheet iron, and afforded little fuel for the flames. The engine-house adjoining, in which the fine blast engines are located, being entirely fire-proof, was not damaged; and by the praiseworthy exertions of the operatives and employes and others, no damage was done to any portion of the works, and the blast continues.

A few weeks since, the engine-house of Estill Furnace, in Estill county, also belonging to the above-mentioned company, was destroyed by fire, but the old veteran engine there kept on in her work, in the midst of the flames, until the fire was subdued, and only rested them while some trifling repairs were made to her connections. She had braved the vicissitudes of forty years, and could not be made to succumb for the trifling matter of the house being burned over her head!

P. ENIX.

A CITY AT AUCTION.

The Nashville Water-works Sold for Twenty-five Dollars.

[From the Nashville Banner, 15th.]

At the last regular term of the United States Circuit Court the following non-residents obtained judgments against the Mayor and the City Council of Nashville to the amount of about $30,000; V. K. Stevenson, Dennis P. Haraon, W. F. Thomas, Robert M. Lewis, Arthur D. Rich, Walter C. Denton, A. B. Stewart, Henry Smith, E. Jackson, N. W. Trimble, Matilda C. Dodd, and Joseph F. Berry. To secure the payment of these judgments E. H. Sanford, United States Marshal, levied upon the reservoir, the upper island, and all the property, in fact, held by the city, and on the 2d of last March advertised said property for sale on the 16th day of April. Mr. Glascock, therefore, made his appearance at the south end of the courthouse yesterday noon, and, in accordance with the mandate of the aforesaid court, proposed to sell the above-mentioned property. The buyers were very few—hardly a sufficient for a corporate assemblage—but that made no particular difference, as the few were composed mainly of the counsel for the plaintiffs, who evidently intended to buy the property in or to bid against the city, should it appear to their interest, through Mayor Morris, to effect a purchase. Mayor Morris forbid the sale, but it, nevertheless, went on, and the property was bought by principally by E. McP. Smith, attorney for the plaintiffs, who represented the sum of $24,159 94. The water-works sold for twenty-five dollars. The purchase of this property at so trifling a sum is accounted for in this way: Colonel John C. Burch, as attorney for F. Hart, had made a previous levy on the property to secure $50,000, which prevented any other one from being effected until his client's claims were fully satisfied. Instead of having a sale of the water-works made heretofore, he had the levy renewed at each successive term of the court, hoping thereby to accomplish more by giving it a city further time, and to secure his client from any possibility of loss should such sale become absolutely necessary.

The Ninth ward engine-house and lot sold at $2000; two in Edgefield ward, which cost the city $800 each, at $1; Bellevue school property, at $10; lot conveyed by M. G. L. Claborne for $4,000, at $1; a plat of lots in Howers' addition, $1; Hume school property, $19,621.

Several pieces of property were sold at low rates to accommodate plaintiffs. Colonel John Baxter Smith was attorney. Lot No. 61 and part of lot No. 62, at the northwest corner of Summer and Crawford, and a lot also on Front, I presume the northwest corner of Broad and Church streets, sold for $1,600, to satisfy collateral claims in the hands of General G. P. Thruston. Colonel Burch, who had claims to be satisfied, but he refused to endorse the levy for the present.

In a conversation which we had with Mayor Morris, subsequent to the sale, in which Judge W. F. Cooper, attorney for the corporation, with whom he had advised, was consulted that said property could be set aside, that no court had the right to sell any property for the city, that the matter would be tested in the courts; that should the plaintiffs attempt to seize, or sell again the property in question, it would be resisted in the courts. At any rate, let the worst come to the worst, should all these things fail, which he thought would not, the city would only be out a year's rent, which to redeem the said property. Mayor Morris believes that should future administration prove as economical as the present one, the city could be brought out of debt within the next three or four years. In the issuance of the $500,600 in bonds for the purpose of being put in their places (and for other purpose will they be used) the city would very greatly be relieved, as the debt could be easily managed and finally got rid of. All has not gone as it might, and it will come out all right. Since the indaction of Receiver Bass into office last summer, he and the present city government had paid $200,000 of the floating debt in cash.

THE DRUM-BEAT IN CANADA.

Canadian Troops Concentrating at Montreal.

[From the Montreal Gazette, April 8.]

All day long yesterday intense excitement prevailed in the city, and crowds did hunt round the bulletin boards, devouring the scraps of news to be had there before purchasing the papers. The officers of the different battalions of volunteers hurried about to king up their men, although the men themselves required little looking after. The most absurd rumors were at times circulated for a short time gained public credence. In the evening the streets in the immediate vicinity of the different armories were crowded with men in uniform hurrying to the muster. The City Hall at 7:30 presented a lively scene, reminding one of the musters which took place during the excitement in 1866. The Victoria and Prince of Wales Rifles assembled there, the other battalions using the drill-shed. Before nine o'clock almost every man was in his place, and many new men were enrolled; the muster was somewhat larger than any other corps. The Prince of Wales, Gen. Stisted, and Col. Trimble, Matilda C. Dodd, and Joseph F. Berry.

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THE BURBRIDGE SCANDAL.

Senator McCreery's Reply to the Note of Governor Stevenson.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I had hoped that my former note, which appeared in the Courier-Journal of the 1st instant, would elicit such a reply from Gov. Stevenson as would obviate any further notice of a subject that has no doubt become as disagreeable to him as it has ever been to me. I regret to say, however, the tenor of his last communication, which was published in your issue of the 2d, is such as to compel me, in justice to myself, to advert more specifically to the unpleasant circumstances which gave rise to this correspondence. In fact, the direct and pointed imputation of a want of "common courtesy" on my part contained in Gov. Stevenson's note leaves me no other alternative. Those circumstances are briefly as follows: After the termination of the recent Senatorial contest in the Legislature of Kentucky, I returned to my duties here, bearing with me a sense of gratitude to the gentlemen of both who had given me their support, such as I conceive to be due to courtesy to politry, but without the slightest feeling of personal ill will towards either my successful competitor, or any gentleman who thought it his duty to vote against me, cheerfully acquiescing in the decision of the majority which determined that contest adverse to my preferences. I published no letter or card in regard to any one, and intend only upon a faithful discharge of duty during the remainder of my term of service to myself, and any attempt would be made to prejudice me in the estimation of a noble people, whose good opinion, I trusted, would prove the rich reward of a life of unselfish and manly candor. Whether it was for the purpose of diminishing the respect I fondly anticipated at the hands of my constituents, my friends and my neighbors, whose kindness to me had made a private and unpretending citizen, or for reasons affecting my future, I know not; but the report was circulated in my former note was put in circulation and busily propagated among the members of the Legislature, until I was advised by some of my friends there that it was doing me such injustice as to compel me, either before or since his denial of its truth.

I waive for the present the delicate question of "common courtesy," for it seems from the closing paragraph of his letter that he has heard a report highly prejudicial to me circulated from "January to March" without even doubting its truth; that he even repeated it himself; and "not to do Gov. Stevenson injustice" upon which he believed it to be true, thereby strengthening and intensifying his statement; and finally, under the shield of secrecy, he wallies forth in its defense to encourage others to crush out and destroy any feebler knight who might lift a lance in behalf of innocence; all this he does without even the courtesy of a single manly line to me. That the intimate and cordial relations which had for so many years existed between Gov. Stevenson and myself required him "to have inquired with me, or, if not, to assure myself that the story originated with Col. T. L. Jones, of Newport, Commissioner from that district," Gov. Turner told me on yesterday that Governor Stevenson told him that he (Stevenson) had it directly from Colonel Jones (also a friend of your and Mr. Beck's names upon the recommendation where I was pre-ented to him by Burbridge for his signature, "Jones, of Campbell"). This, then, if it was said, will now serious injury to you. Already it is being used to your prejudice.

I am satisfied that Governor Stevenson is not far from Lexington, and if he will call on Col. Jones he will be convinced that Col. Jones never said he would say it in any one.

Yours truly, R. T. GLASS.

On the same day, or the day after, this letter came to hand, I received other and indubitable information, not only that in spite of my denial the rumor was circulated with renewed vigor, but that Governor Stevenson was actively endeavoring to procure evidence of its truth.

In the meantime, the Legislature had adjourned, and its members had scattered to every county in the State, many if not all of them bearing with them a knowledge of the fact that Burbridge had proposed, and without withstanding my denial of its truth in the most emphatic terms.

Under these circumstances, I, on the following day (March 29), addressed my note to the Courier-Journal in order that Governor Stevenson might, through the same medium, have the benefit of my denial. Before I could behead the charge, do himself and me the justice to retract, to disavow his complicity or to produce the proof of its truth; and this note Gov. Stevenson says proves my interference a "most extraordinary card." It may be "extraordinary" for a man to seek to vindicate himself when assailed, but I plead guilty; it may be more extraordinary for him simply to be the person who he has reliable information is his assistant to come out like a man, manfully meet the charge, and by him justice in the face of the world, and it may be "most extraordinary" that he should have availed of the only practicable means of accomplishing that end, but I am ashamed of indulging in a single harsh word towards his secret, and without even one extravagant expression of surprise" that such a person should have assailed me in the dark, and that he so, but never having had occasion to fear the truth, whether published in newspapers or elsewhere, was not prepared to see it in that light. The simple, unpolished truth is all that in my letter to Clinton Griffith I purposed or omitted the slightest reference to Governor Stevenson for reasons which will be readily understood among gentlemen, but which I found for a certainty that he was seeking evidence to establish my falsehood, and as he was a pioneer, I resolved to give him no such latitude to his researches. Hence, I addressed the note to the public, as I therein distinctly stated, not to do Gov. Stevenson injustice, "but for the double purpose of placing before the public the true facts, and of giving him an opportunity of freeing himself of complicity in its circulation or of contesting its truth." Had he done either I should have been satisfied. On the contrary, I maintain that in keeping back all evidence of its truth and for the truth of this I appeal to a candid and intelligent public. He says, "Common courtesy, to say nothing of the intimate and cordial relations which have for so many years existed between Senator McCreery and myself, would, it seems to me, have prompted that gentleman to have inquired with me, or, if not, to assure myself that the story originated with Col. T. L. Jones, of Newport, Commissioner from that district." Had he done except among the favored few, and finally, under the shield of secrecy, he wallies forth in its defense to encourage others to crush out and destroy any feebler knight who might lift a lance in behalf of innocence; all this he does without even the courtesy of a single manly line to me. That the intimate and cordial relations which had for so many years existed between Gov. Stevenson and myself required him "to have inquired with me, or, if not, to assure myself that the story originated with Col. T. L. Jones, of Newport, Commissioner from that district," Gov. Turner told me on yesterday that Governor Stevenson told him that he (Stevenson) had it directly from Colonel Jones (also a friend of your and Mr. Beck's names upon the recommendation where I was pre-ented to him by Burbridge for his signature, "Jones, of Campbell"). This, then, if it was said, will now serious injury to you. Already it is being used to your prejudice.

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Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close.			Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	1:00	Eastern Mail	7:30	4:00
	1:00	Eastern Mail		
9:15	3:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:45	1:30
9:15	3:15	Short Line	7:30	1:30
	3:15	St Louis Mail	7:30	8:30
	3:15	Ind. & Chicago	7:30	4:00
	3:15	Memphis, Mail, Memphis & Ohio	7:30	10:30
	3:15	R. O. Mail	12:45	1:30
	3:15	Nashville, Mail	12:45	1:30
	3:15	Lexington Mail	12:45	1:30
	3:15	Frankfort Mail	12:45	1:30
12:00	3:15	Bardstown Mail	8:00	1:30
11:00	3:15	Lex. & Frankfort Mail	11:15	6:45
9:30	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
8:30	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45
12:00	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	11:15	6:45
	3:15	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:30	6:45